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FLASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

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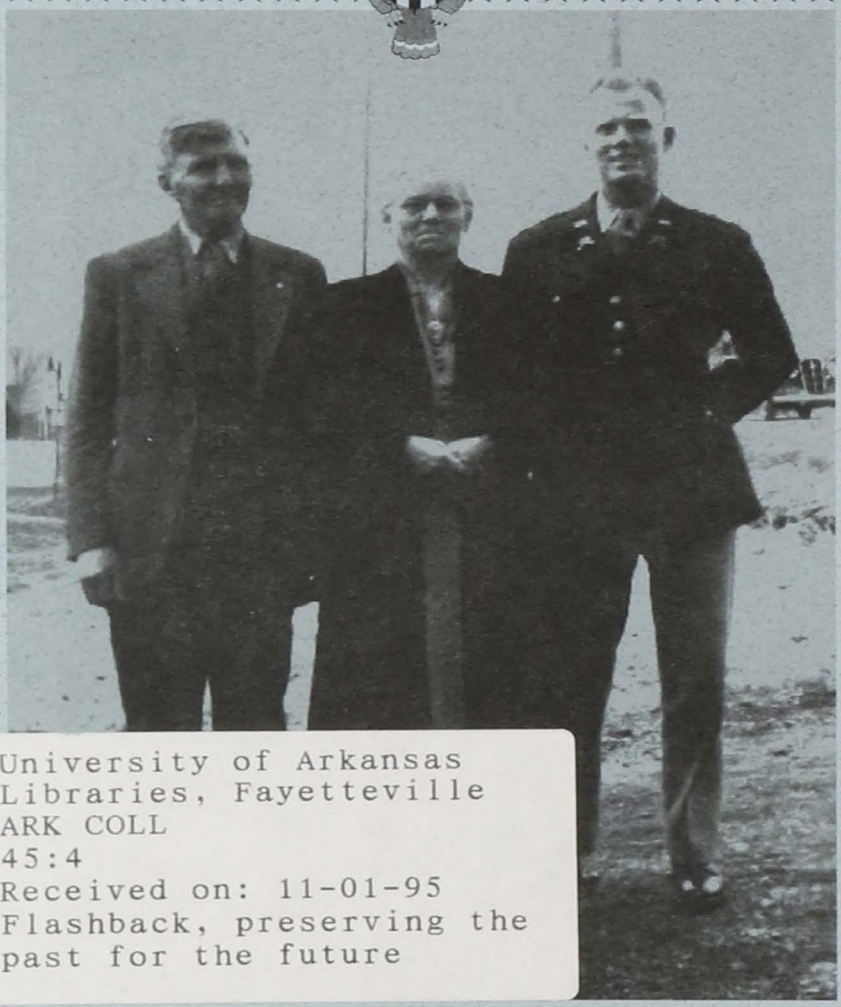

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Cover photo: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pond with their son, Capt. Leroy Pond, during his last leave in late 1943. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks.*

Fayetteville's Outstanding World War II Hero

"The Toughest Guy in A Tough Outfit"

by Don E. Schaefer

Many brave men died on D-Day on the beaches of northern France—some without firing a shot. Other American fighting men went on to play out their various roles in liberating France and defeating the German war machine.

Leroy R. Pond, a native of Fayetteville, played a key role in the conflict and became a legend both on the battlefield and at home before the war ended. Unfortunately, he did not get to see the war's end. He died January 15, 1945, at the age of 27 in a hospital in England from wounds received in Germany a month earlier.

A Highly Decorated Officer

In the seven months following the landing of his Army unit, the 1st Battalion, 359th Regiment of the 90th Infantry Division, Leroy Pond became the most decorated war veteran of Washington County, Ark. In that same length of time he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (twice), the Silver Star, the Bronze Star (twice), the Purple Heart (twice), and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf.

Capt. Leroy Pond before going overseas. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks.*

The Distinguished Service Cross is second only to the Medal of Honor in the Army and is awarded for "exceptional heroism in combat." The Croix de Guerre is the highest

French award for "bravery in combat."

In less than one month after landing at Utah Beach as a captain, Pond advanced from company commander to battalion commander. By the first of September he was a lieutenant colonel.

Nicknamed Fireball Because of Hair

Leroy Pond, nicknamed "Fireball" because of the color of his hair, graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1933. He received his B.S.B.A. degree from the University of Arkansas and his R.O.T.C. commission as a second lieutenant June 6, 1938, his 21st birthday. He entered active duty in the Army prior to the U.S. involvement in the war and spent most of his four years preparing infantrymen for combat. He did not see combat himself until June 6, 1944—D-Day—his 27th birthday.

That day began early with the first of his many narrow escapes. The troopship in which his battalion was crossing the channel, the Susan B. Anthony, struck a mine and sunk. He and other men in his battalion had to swim ashore minus their weapons and other combat gear. (Later in a letter to his brother Lloyd, he mentioned going swimming on his birthday.) The wet soldiers walked up onto the beach, picking up guns and helmets. According to a newspaper account, Pond said that one wounded soldier returning to England had walked over and handed him a rifle and said, "You're welcome to it, sir. You'll need it more than I do now."

90th Division - "Tough Hombres"

The 90th Infantry Division, made up mostly of enlisted men from the states of Texas and Oklahoma, was nicknamed "Tough Hombres." This tough division earned the title as they played a major role with their

Insignia for 90th Division, with "T" and "O" for Texas and Oklahoma.

parent unit, the Third Army. Later they received a special commendation from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for their part in establishing a vital bridgehead across the Moselle River.

"Fireball" Pond was written up in battalion and division publications for his exceptional bravery and was singled out in a story in the *Stars and Stripes*, the best-known service paper. However, a story by Donald Grant, a war correspondent for the *Des Moines Register,* probably told the story of Pond's exploits best, while boosting morale on the home front.

The *Des Moines Register* story, titled **"THE 'FIREBALL' A LEGEND AT 26,"** appeared in the July 17, 1944 edition. It was picked up by newspapers all over the U.S. [Pond was really 27 at the time.]

"FRONT LINES, NORMANDY - Major McDaniel wouldn't let me go see the toughest commander in France because there were six German machine gun nests between regimental headquarters and the spot the tough guy had picked for himself.

"In a little while, the major added, the six machine gun nests would be eliminated and perhaps I could come back later. It seems this method chosen by the tough guy to get rid of the nests was to attach a roadscraper to the front of a tank and just plow under the German positions—burying guns and gunners alike.

Call Him Fireball

"The tough guy is a captain named Leroy Pond from Fayetteville, Ark.

"'Fireball' Pond they call him, and in this division, which is known as a 'tough outfit,' Fireball is a legend at the age of 26 [27].

"I heard about him first from Corp. Jimmie Bean of Fort Madison, Ia., and Sergt. Francis Hoach of St. Paul, Minn., two clerks with the regiment. Before the day was out I heard enough stories about 'Fireball' Pond to make me very eager to meet this young redhead.

Didn't Meet Him

"But I didn't meet him. He was on the run as usual sticking his nose so deep into enemy territory you couldn't follow him and stay alive. One day recently he got his unit so far out in front the regiment had to borrow three fresh battalions from the division plus six tanks to get supplies to 'Fireball' Pond and his men. They had been fighting without support or contact with the rear for 38 hours.

"Another time, 'Fireball' crawled out in front of his men carrying a walkie-talkie radio to direct the artillery fire on the enemy. He climbed a tree very close to the German position and told the artillery to open up. THE FIRST SHOT KNOCKED OFF HIS HELMET and bent his radio aerial rod, but he clung to the tree and DROPPED SHELLS RIGHT DOWN THE JERRIES' THROATS.

Visited Unit

"When I visited the unit with which 'Fireball' fights today they had just swept through the forest Monte de Castro and were moving on southeast of Le Haye de Puits.

"This is where 'Fireball' Pond knocked out two German machine gun nests singlehanded. I saw the nests myself after Pond, who is no mean softball pitcher in civilian life, had tossed grenades in the right spot. The Germans were splattered. . . .

Tough Outfit

". . . These boys have been fighting since they

landed on the beaches. They were tough when they left the states and they are a lot tougher after killing. When stretcher bearers came by with a man who had been hit by one of the German shells no one paid much attention. You can't fight the kind of war these boys have been through without suffering casualties and they have had them.

"But they also have what is known as esprit de corps—and they have it by the barrelful. From the regimental colonel down, they're all proud of the division insignia. . .

Fighting Spirit

". . . With their fighting spirit—and with their guns, grenades, and bayonets—they have killed many Germans in the last few days. There are a great many gray-clad bodies lying around.

"One of these days I'm going to find Capt. 'Fireball' Pond and see just what the toughest guy in a tough outfit looks like."

Distinguished Service Cross Citation

This is how the Army worded the citation or the award of Pond's first Distinguished Service Cross, part of which was described in the newspaper account above.

"For extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. On 4 July 1944, Captain Pond was commanding the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry Regiment, advancing in the vicinity of Pretot, France. When his command was pinned down by heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, Captain Pond unhesitatingly and with utter disregard for his own safety, climbed a tree and from his exposed position directed effective artillery and small arms fire against the enemy, permitting his troops to advance. Later, upon encountering a strong enemy

Pond is shown receiving his first Distinguished Service Cross from General H. Walker for his heroism in action on July 4, 1944. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks.*

position on commanding terrain, which halted the advance of his troops, Captain Pond organized his command for attack, then personally skirted a hedgerow to within a few yards of an enemy machine-gun which he silenced with hand grenades. He returned to his troops to obtain more hand grenades and again advanced against the enemy positions. Leading his men in a renewed assault, he personally put a second machine-gun out of action, killed one of the enemy with pistol fire and routed others by his bold actions. The fearless courage of Captain Pond and his inspiring heroic leadership exemplify the highest traditions of the military service in the United States."

Pond's Account of This Enemy Encounter

Later, Leroy Pond wrote a letter to two of his officers

who had been wounded in the July 3 fighting, R. C. (Bob) Couch and J. Q. Lynd. Lynd considers this letter a real treasure. The letter, revealing Pond's modesty, does not mention any of his heroic deeds. It is dated 20 July 1944.

Dear R. C. and J. Q.,

Just received your letter and I'm glad to know you're not too seriously hurt. Hope by the time this reaches you that the ringing will have stopped and you're up doing a jig on that leg.

Yes, R.C., the Bn was hurt badly that afternoon, we lost many good men, men that we could ill afford to lose. Despite that fact we moved on forward after a bitter fight and took the road (the one we had started for) the next day. The next day we went into reg't reserve until late in the afternoon. This being in reserve was a bit disastrous as we had to follow the attacking Bns down thru that low ground north of the Foret. As you know friend Jerry had excellent observation. Late that evening we moved up on the hill. The next day we moved out in an attack thru the edge of the Foret & on further to the east. This was one of these Bn misses although the 3rd was supposed to come up to our right rear, they were held up and remained there for several days. Anyway we took our objective and had no sooner got there than friend Jerry opened with every 88 in France. Needless to say we dug in fast and not too soon. The bastards infiltrated all areas cutting off our supply and all communication except one 300 radio. Then we settled down to the serious business of beating off attack after attack including one with tanks. The first –nites the Jerries were in the road yelling, singing, and throwing potato mashers at us. We, having run out of hand grenades early in the afternoon had nothing to throw back. We sweated it out that nite, after that I knew we could hold against hell or high water if we got ammunition.

The Colonel told me later that they were planning on dropping ammunition if no one could get up. We had excellent observation & we really gave Jerry hell with our artillery on his installations and personnel. After we had to call artillery within 150 yds of our own position to beat off Jerry. We at least paid back in some small measure the little debt we owed Jerry from the 3rd & 4th for you and the rest of the boys we had to leave behind. I say in some small measure - we took toll of many times more Jerries than he did of us, but until we beat the last Jerry left we will not consider the debt fully paid.

How long we stayed on that position I can't say without referring to the Journal, the nites & days all ran together, there was little sleep or rest for anyone. I know that it was pretty hot back behind when the enemy tried to break thru & threaten the rear CP's. Porter had his kitchen commandos out in full force, yes, even Mother Olson. I blame no one for not getting help to us sooner as I know all units were engaged and and could not be pulled out. Thank God for a radio with a battery over 48 hrs old and an artillery officer by the name of Bill Beck. For the job we did, we lost very few.

R.C., I have an apology to make to you. After you left, Reg't sent me a capt. by the name of Bower to command A Co. The next day when I gave the order to attack that little draw, I knew he was incompetent. I should have relieved him right then, but due to the fact that we were so short on officers I left him in command. The bastard I found out a little later also had an overwhelming desire to live forever - even at the expense of the lives of his men. Your NCOs kept coming to me for instructions. Bower (the capt) was always hidden so deep they could never find him. Needless to say, I relieved him & sent him to the rear with a letter that will never allow him to command troops again. Your NCOs proved themselves the men they are. Especially Briechtel,

Some of the officers in the 1st Battalion, front row, left to right: Capt. Hickman, Lt. Col. Pond, Maj. Fisk, Capt. Hast, and Capt Porter; middle row: Lt. Smith, Lt. Moomaw, and Lt. Grubbs; back row: Lt. Congleton. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks .*

Hawkins, Brown, and Ryan. By the way, if you ever run into this Bower, remove his glasses & hit him right in the teeth. If there's a fine, I'll pay for it.

After being relieved off this hot spot we fell back & followed the 3rd Bn & one bn of the 358th thru the Foret. We got up behind them just as they were trying to break out of the Foret. They were stopped cold, so the 1st Bn went around the left (Companies A & C attacking) broke thru & ever since has been leading the division in our advance to our present position. We've been held up here for a few days (4, I think). We've been in constant contact with the enemy excepting 2 days, ever since the 3rd. We're still in contact & I dare say we have taken more ground than anyone in the Division since the 3rd. I want you to know that until we got here we had only a few officer replacements. The men were dead tired, but they still had one hell-of-a-lot of fight left

in them. I think they too remember the men we had carried out on the 3rd & 4th. Nothing is going to stop these men, and where I can spot it they certainly won't have incompetent leadership.

Ben Fritz & Foster came back today. Ben is ready to go. We've been getting replacements while we've been here & we're back up to around 160 men per ea.

Jiggs Fisk is my new Ex. The ole man says I keep the Bn, but I don't know R.C. I was ready to quit the nite of the 3rd. It would have been much easier had I been hit, as it was I had to stay there and help those I could and try to reorganize the companies. A good strong attack by a platoon right after that would have finished us at that time. I got the creeps each time I walked down that road & believe me - I had to walk it many times before the wounded were all taken care of. Believe me, R. C., I was really low, that day & ever since the Good Lord has had his arms around me. They've been hit all around me & I haven't been scratched.

Fireball

Presidential Unit Citation to 1st Battalion

Based on the action of the 1st Battalion (under the leadership of Captain Pond) on the 3rd to 8th of July, the battalion was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation. This was typical of the many heroic actions of Fireball Pond and the 1st Battalion of the 359th.

Second Distinguished Service Cross

Pond was awarded his second Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism on 16 and 17 August, 1944, when his battalion had to take and retake the village of Lebourg St. Leonard, France several times. He again personally led and rallied his troops and after retaking the village for the last time, the 90th Division was able to take advantage of the German's mistake in

Senior officers of the 359th Infantry Regiment following a Silver Star award ceremony, left to right: Col. Robert Bacon, 359th CO; Lt. Col. Leroy Pond, CO, 1st Battalion; Lt. Col. John T. Smith, CO, 3rd Battalion; Lt. Col. D.S. Gorton, Regimental Ex. Off.; and Maj. Leonard Dull, CO, 2nd Battalion. Notice the Silver Stars on both Pond and Smith. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks.*

not establishing an escape route. This led to the great Allied victory at Falaise Gap at Chambois, France. In a period of four days the division took over 13,000 prisoners and killed or wounded 8,000 Germans. It was called the greatest ambush of the war.

The 90th Division continued to roll on—over the Moselle River and into Germany. Fighting again became fierce as the Germans dug in to hold their home ground. It was in the Saar that Fireball's luck ran out.

Hit by Enemy Mortar Fire

On 14 December, 1944 near Dillingen, Germany, Leroy Pond was hit by German mortar fire while standing, talking with other officers, including another battalion commander, Lt. Col. John Smith. Pond was the only one seriously wounded, receiving shrapnel wounds in

the left leg and stomach. He was taken to a nearby field hospital and later evacuated to a hospital in England where he was apparently on the road to recovery.

He died from those wounds January 15, 1945. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pond, were not officially notified of their son's death until February 3. Lt. Colonel Leroy Pond was first buried in the American Military Cemetery in Cambridge, England. Later his body was returned to the U.S. where he was buried in the family plot at Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville

Leroy Pond's letters to his family and friends are among the many letters, memorabilia, and other material that the family has donated to the Shiloh Museum in Springdale. These are the last two letters in that collection:

18 Dec 44

Dear Mom,

This is to inform you that your youngest son had an argument with a Heine mortar last week and didn't make out so well. One might even say I lost the argument. At any rate I've been in the hospital the past 3 or four days and doing OK. If getting stuck in the arm and taking pill has anything to do with it I'll be well in no time at all. I've never had more pill & shots.

Have a small bone in the left foot broke but the doc says it's OK.

If I don't move on from here I may get the Christmas packages, I'm so close to the outfit & some of them drop over ever 2 or 3 days.

If I leave here which is very likely then my mail will probably fall behind.

My best regards to all.

Love,

Leroy

England, 4 Jan 45

Dear Folks,

Back in Jolly ole England again, been here for about a week now. Getting along fine, been up in a wheel chair for the past 2 or 3 days. I'm going to try crutches one of these days before too long.

Mr. Walt Lemke's son-in-law was in the same ward when I came in, but he has been turned back to duty now.

See by the papers where you've been having some cold weather. Has been a little colder here but not enough to bother.

How is everyone getting along? How is young James W., Jr.? Are Frank and Gertrude still living in town or have they moved back to the farm?

Love,

Leroy

Leroy Pond is Honored In Many Places

The first memorial to Leroy Pond was the naming of the 359th Regimental Headquarters garrison at Amberg, Germany, the Pond Barracks. A bronze plaque was placed at the base of the garrison's flagpole which listed Pond's name, unit, and decorations.

The next honor for Pond was the naming of a student housing project on the University of Arkansas campus. Camp Pond housed about 1,200 single men, mostly veterans who flooded the campus shortly after the end of the war. A street that ran in front of Camp Pond was named Leroy Pond Drive. It is all that remains of Camp Pond and it now the street on the south side of Bud Walton Arena.

In May of 1959 a newly completed Army Reserve Center in Fayetteville was named the Leroy R. Pond Army Reserve Center and was dedicated to his memory. An oil painting of Lt. Colonel Pond hangs in the foyer of

Present at the dedication of the Leroy R. Pond Army Reserve Center in Fayetteville, left to right: Hobby H. McCall, Dallas, Tex.; Carl D. Everett, Longview, Tex.; Sam B. Russell, Searcy, Ark.; Hugh J. Pond, father of Leroy Pond; and Lloyd H. Pond, brother of Leroy Pond. *Photo courtesy of Pat and Gertrude Pond and Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks .*

the center. U. S. Senator J. William Fulbright spoke at the dedication ceremonies

Many letters were received by the family of Leroy Pond from men who served with him and knew how well he served his country. This letter from Colonel Raymond Bell, who knew Pond both before and during the war is typical of the praise from his peers:

9 May 1945

Dear Mr. Pond:

I have intended to write you for some time to express to you my sympathy and condolence on the death of your son Lt. Col. Leroy Pond. I had the pleasure of having your son in my Company when he was a Thomason Act Candidate in 1939 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. I became very fond of him and was greatly disappointed that he did not receive a commission in the Regular Army. The next time I

saw him was in the 359th Inf when I came to the Regiment as Regimental Commander. It was a very happy reunion.

I can truthfully say that your son was worshiped by his men. He has become a legend in the 1st Battalion of my Regiment. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all of the men. It was a great blow to me when he was wounded in the vicinity of Dillingen, Germany. I saw him when he was brought into the aid station and at that time he was suffering from shock and wounds. The Medical Officers at that time performed a miracle in saving his life. He was given blood plasma which reduced the shock. The next day I went to the rear to an evacuation hospital where I saw him in good spirits, with good color and progressing, I thought, nicely. I saw him a second time before he was evacuated to another hospital and I came away with the feeling that we had saved his life. We all were greatly shocked when about two weeks later I received official notice that he had passed on. His passing was the passing of one with a stout heart and a true soldier. I know he died the way he would have liked to have died. Again I wish to express to you my most heartfelt feeling for your great loss. It was a great loss to all of us.

Sincerely,
RAYMOND E. BELL
Colonel, 359th Infantry Regiment

Lucien Congleton of Lexington, Ky., served as battalion communications officer for Pond's 1st Battalion and has spearheaded several reunions for officers from that unit. He visited Fayetteville several years ago to see the Army Reserve Center, Leroy Pond Drive, and Pond's grave in Fairview Cemetery. With vivid memories of the combat experiences with "Fireball," he had these comments about his fallen comrade. "He must have been an athlete. He was on the run all the time."

And, "I never saw anyone with such as uncanny instinct and sense of direction. He always knew where the enemy was."

Gave New Meaning to Name "Fireball"

The writers in the war liked Leroy Pond, they liked to tell about his exploits, and they really liked his nickname. It came to mean more than the color of his hair. It meant the fighting spirit he exhibited while leading his troops in combat.

The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., has a motto, "Follow Me." Leroy Pond exemplified that in his leadership of the 1st Battalion of the 359th.

"Fireball" Pond was in the thick of the fighting, leading his men in some of the most dangerous situations. It was ironic that he was slain by a stray mortar round when not in contact with the enemy. It seemed such a waste for a man to be cut down in the prime of life.

These are four former officers of the 1st Battalion of the 359th Infantry Regiment at a recent reunion, left to right: William J. Jones, Bill Beck, George W. Porter, and Lucien Congleton. *Photo courtesy of Lucien Congleton.*

But his life and his actions in the war in Europe made a difference. Hundreds of thousands of fighting men made a difference, too, but they needed leadership from men like Leroy Pond to succeed. We will remember him for it.

The Ponds' house in Fayetteville was at 1010 Cleveland Ave. where the west portion of Leverett School now stands. Leroy's father, Hugh J. Pond, was employed by the U.S. Postal Service as a rural mail carrier for about 45 years. He died in 1969. Leroy's mother, Alice Mae Hollabaugh Pond, died in 1962.

Three of the four Pond sons served in World War II. Besides Leroy, who was the youngest son, James Woodrow served in the Army Air Corps and later retired as a colonel in the U.S. Air Force; and Frank L. served in the Army. Lloyd, the oldest, was in the Army National Guard and did not see active duty during the war. Frank and James Woodrow "Woody" each died in May 1986. Lloyd died April 4, 1995. Leroy had two sisters who are still living at this time. They are Thelma M. Pond of Fayetteville and Mary Alice Stastny of Malin, Ore.

Leroy Pond never married. He was engaged at the time of his death.

Material for this article came from letters, photographs, documents, and other papers that had belonged to the Pond family and were donated to the SHILOH MUSEUM OF THE OZARKS in Springdale, Ark. in the spring of 1995. Additional information was obtained from Lucien Congleton of Lexington, Ky., an officer in Lt. Col. Pond's 1st Battalion in 1944-45.

Who Was Joel Perry Parks?

by Forrest Dutton Poorman

Some of our early ancestors became so involved in their community that tracing their history is a simple task. There were others, although present at the same time, who left no paper trail. For at least one hundred years, our family has wondered who killed Tandy Key Kidd. The few references in the local literature only stated it was committed by an irate farmer. It was by accident that his name was revealed while securing and researching depositions of friends and relatives of the Kidd family. These depositions were taken in 1874 and 1878 as the family was attempting to secure compensation for the losses they suffered during the Civil War. An account of the Kidd Family during the Civil War can be found in *Flashback,* Volume 44, August 1994.

William Rogers, Cornelius Kidd, William Fain and Adam Reed, in their depositions, stated that Perry Parks killed Tandy Kidd. Who was Perry Parks? His parents were Robert Parks of North Carolina and Elizabeth Johnson of Tennessee. He was their first child, born in Tennessee about 1825. Celina, his younger sister, and he accompanied their parents when they migrated to Northwest Arkansas about 1829. The family settled in Boonsboro, Cane Hill Township. According to the Original Land Entry Book in the County Clerk's office, Robert Parks received the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 21; Range 32 West by Government Patent.

The Parks' home, built in 1829, was to be three miles north of Cane Hill. Ellen Richardson, in her *Early Settlers of Cane Hill,* publication, reported that the Parks brothers had chosen a site near a certain spring. Robert bought a house that had already been built across the

road. The decision was made to move the house over to the chosen site. "Twelve oxen were hitched to it and it took two days to move it over to where it was to rest on its new foundation. When the work was finished, the Parks Family gave a big supper for all those who had helped them." Richardson indicated this home became the oldest part of the Parks' home as the house grew with additions.

Robert had been about 24 years old when he enlisted in Lincoln County, Tenn., as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was in his mid-thirties when he married Elizabeth. Ellen Richardson revealed how strong and determined this pioneer couple could be. In the fall of 1838, Robert and Elizabeth went to Fayetteville, Tenn., to visit Mrs. Parks' Scotch born mother. The mother had some money that she wanted to give the couple for the education of their only son, Joel, The couple made the entire trip on horseback, carrying their clothing, bedding and provisions. They were gone three months and several months after their return, their son Robert Woodruff was born in February 1839.

Robert was a farmer and an active member of the community. By the early 1830s, he had served on the Grand Jury of Washington County numerous times. In 1837, he was taxed on his tanyard, valued at $200, its location in Section 26; Township 14 North; Range 32 West. In 1854 he was appointed to The Committee of 36, a citizen's group formed to investigate and punish the murderers of the Wright Family.

Elizabeth and Robert were to have seven girls to complete their family. Celina married Tom Blakemore; Ann (Martha) married Judge Tom Mullins; Emily didn't marry; Adeline married William Minor Quesenbury (Bill Cush); Nancy married Mark Bean; Mary Jane married Richard H. Bean and Elizabth married Dr. Sam

McColloch.

When Robert and Elizabeth made the move to Arkansas, his brothers, Aaron and Joel Dodson Parks, accompanied the family. Aaron and Joel had a store across the road from the Parks' home. At one time there was a postoffice located in the store. Aaron also received land by government patent and owned various 80 acre tracts. Aaron served with his brother, Robert, on the Committee of 36. He and his wife, Nancy Amande Smith, had three daughters, Mary c. 1837; Rebecca c. 1839 and Adelaide E., c. 1841. His wife died in the 1840s. In a newspaper column titled "Old Folks at Home", printed in the *Fayetteville Weekly Democrat* 11 June 1870, an item mentioned that Aaron, then 74 was busy planting his corn and taking care of his second wife. However, the census that year indicated that his wife had died and Aaron 75, was living with his daughters, Rebecca and Adelaide in Richland, Ark.

The third brother, Joel Dodson Parks, was associated with the Parks store and his name appears on a deed selling land to his nephew. No record of his family could be located. It is thought he moved to Texas.

The second generation of Arkansas Parks of Cane Hill, not to be confused with Parks of Mountain Township, had interesting lives and made great contributions to Northwest Arkansas. While the primary interest of this account is Joel Perry Parks, for it was he who killed my great-grandfather, Tandy Key Kidd. Knowing his family relations might help to understand why he committed this act of violence.

Perry's only brother, Robert Woodruff Parks, was 14 years younger. He received his education at the Cane Hill College. A stock trader was the occupation he gave to the enumerator of the 1860 census. Perhaps with his education, he planned to be a professional instead of a

farmer. During the Civil War, he served with Co. D. Marshall Martin's Regiment, Garvis Brigade. On 2 October 1867 he married Emily Tennessee Strong. They were to have four children: Frances, Mary E., Thomas and Robert Wood. He, too, followed in his father's footsteps and served the community in various ways. However, he later moved his family to Lincoln , Ark. He was a Democrat and was very active in the Presbyterian Church. Like his mother, he lived to be over 90 years.

Six of the Parks sisters married well. They brought men of great stature into the family. Two of the best known were brothers, Mark and Richard Henderson Bean. Many accounts of these men can be found in the literature. As early as 1812, they had profitable salt works near the mouth of the Illinois River. Eventually they were to receive $15,000 when the works was confiscated by the government. They had grist mills and mills that did spinning and weaving of cotton. They made jeans and linsey for almost all of the Cherokee Nation. One biographer observed that they made money from everything they touched. They paid the most taxes and had the most slaves of anyone in the country.

Mark must have had a sense of humor or could tell some tall tales. After he came north to the Cane Hill area, he wrote home to Tennessee about planting some pumpkin seeds in this new land. Ellen Richardson wrote, "He said that as he was going back to the house after putting the seeds in the ground, he heard a rustling noise behind him and saw, on looking back, the pumpkin vine growing rapidly and headed straight for the house. He hastily grabbed a stick and turned it aside in time to save the chimney".

Besides being a successful farmer, Mark, was a merchant, manufacturer and a statesman. His first wife was Hetty Stuart, who he married in 1828. His second wife

was Nancy Parks, one of Perry's sisters. Apparently Mark had some differences of opinion with his brother-in-law, for in the November 1847 Circuit Court, he and Perry were charged with fighting.

Mark and his brother also were appointed to the Committee of 36. He served in many capacities in the political field, displaying a fine feel for solving the problems of the day. He originally was a Democrat but quarreled with A. H. Sevier, so became a leader of the Whigs in Washington County. When he was last asked to represent his area in 1861, he declined, saying his health was too frail. He died in 1862 at the age of 68 and is buried in Parks Corner Cemetery three miles north of Cane Hill. His heirs, Richard H. Bean and John M. Lacy, received a 20-horse-power engine, a cotton gin and over 1,000 acres of land. His wife, Nancy Parks, died while visiting their daughter Eliza and is buried in Santa Ana, Calif.

Mary Jane Parks, another of Perry's sisters, became the third wife of Mark's brother, Richard H. Bean. Richard's life was closely associated with the activities of his brother. It is reported that on 22 Nov. 1857 he moved to LaGrange, Tex., and died there 15 May 1859. Children, Adelaide and Nannie, returned to Cane Hill and lived with their uncle, Mark.

Equally well known was Perry's brother-in-law, William Minor Quesenbury, also known as Bill Cush. He had married Adeline Parks 8 Nov. 1847. William was a well known writer, humorist, artist, and poet. Described as a racy and vigorous writer, he published the *Southwest Independent* newspaper from 1854-56 and later helped to publish the *Arkansian.* He served in both the Mexican War and Civil War. He excelled in penmanship, whittling his own goose pens. He moved from Cane Hill to Fayetteville in 1849 and later moved to Neosho, Mo.,

where he died in 1888.

Elizabeth Parks married Dr. Sam McColloch, who was the brother of J. A. L. McColloch. The two brothers became '49ers and took the journey to California. Dr. Sam joined the Confederate cause. He and Eliza had three children, Jim, Clint and Neil. Around 1880 the family moved to Texas.

Another son-in-law brought into the Parks family was Thomas Blakemore. It is believed he married Emiline Rutherford 7 Mar. 1850. He was a farmer living in Mountain Township, Washington County, Ark. Thomas served on numerous juries for the Washington County courts, being among those listed as a good juror, a qualified elector and a land owner. In 1877 he was excused from duty, possibly because he was a road overseer. On 22 Mar. 1881, at the age of 56, he married Celina Parks, who was 48 years old. It is thought this was her first marriage. Celina (Lina) was Perry's oldest sister. She died 14 Feb. 1901 and is buried in the Parks' Corner Cemetery.

Martha Ann Parks married Thomas Jefferson Mullins 20 Oct 1880. This, too, was a later marriage, for Judge Mullins had lost his first wife 1 June 1877. Washington County records show Ann was 46 and the judge 64. Thomas served several years in service during the Civil War. In 1866, he moved his family to Fayetteville where he was county judge from 1877 to 1886. He died 11 Feb. 1891 in Farmington, Ark and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Emily was the only one of the seven sisters who did not marry.

Joel Perry Parks had known Cane Hill since he arrived there from Tennessee at the age of four with his sister, Celina age one. His father seemed to have a very close relationship with his brothers, Aaron and Joel D.

There was a strong family unit that should have given the young children a secure feeling. Before his parents left on their three month trip back to see Grandmother in Tennessee, at least three little sisters had been added to the Parks Family. The fact that one little boy, surrounded by all the girls, left without Mom and Dad for a long period, might have contributed to an insecurity that Perry was to nurse all of his life. Added to his shaken world, several months after his parents returned from their trip, little brother Robert was born and probably received all the attention in the family.

When young Robert finished college and became a stock broker, did Perry wonder if it was his money from Grandmother, that had made Robert's education possible? Did Perry harbor a secret jealousy?

As his sisters married very successful men, both in their profession and in the financial world, did he feel he had been cheated? He was just a farmer, owner of 80 acres. It is believed he married Francene in 1847. Court records show that he was indicted for fighting with his brother-in-law, Mark Bean. Their son, William, was born in 1848. One can't help but wonder why Perry would leave Francene with their young son, and go with his brother-in-law, the famous William M. Quesenbury to California in 1850.

Quesenbury's diary, published in *Flashback,* had very few entries that mentioned Perry. Apparently he was not a partner nor a companion. The most notice given to him was that he rounded up the horses in anticipation of an Indian raid. It is a wonder that the party ever made its way to California, for so many of the entries indicated that the train had to stop and wait for some one to return to the last camp for forgotten tobacco, tin cup, boots, and even a gun. There is no indication that anyone found enough gold to become rich. It must be

pointed out that many well known citizens of Cane Hill became 49ers so it was only natural that Perry took the advantage of accompanying Quesenbury.

When Perry returned to Cane Hill, family responsibilities became a reality again. Little Lillie Parks was born in 1851, followed by Walter in 1852. Their last child Nancy, was born in 1859.

The Washington County Court on 12 July 1852 ordered that "Tandy K. Kidd, E. W. McClellan, Parry Parks, P. H. Trout and James Hagood be appointed patrol for Cane Hill Township and that Tandy K. Kidd be appointed captain of said company of patrols". Was this the start of the resentment Perry developed toward Tandy?

Perry had purchased 80 acres of land from Aaron and Joel D., brothers of his father, the deed dated 3 Oct. 1846. Another deed, covering the same 80 acres and dated 31 Mar. 1854, was approved by the court. Could this be the land on which the grain was grown that caused the disagreement between Perry and Tandy Kidd? He served on the Grand Jury in 1859, but in October of that year, he was indicted with other road overseers for NOT KEEPING THE ROADS IN GOOD CONDITION.

The Civil War was moving steadily toward Northwest Arkansas and the political scene was in turmoil. Many people had left for Texas. All the frustrations and anger rose to the surface in Perry Parks. He baited and confronted Tandy Kidd, who was successful in most of his projects. There was not a clear picture of Tandy's political stand, at least in the eyes of the more devoted rebels. When Perry felt his honor had been questioned, his only recourse was to "kill the bastard." With his shot gun he shot Tandy in the stomach and seemed proud that he had done so.

Some local people thought that Perry went south and joined the Confederate Army. Others thought he went to Texas. It is possible his family removed him from the scene, for many feared the wrath of the four Kidd boys. William Rogers, in his deposition, reported he heard that Perry Parks went south after the murder and joined the rebel army. "He was a bitter Rebel". That could indicate that Perry was not in the army at the time. He was enumerated in the Arkansas census, only in 1850 and 1860. There is a notation in *Flashback* that he was called for Petit Jury duty on 8 Dec. 1873, so perhaps he did return to Washington County.

Footnote: I would like to thank Vicki Rounsavall of Fayetteville for her support and help in securing material for this account. It is based on available material. If there are inaccuracies or misinterpretations, I would appreciate being informed. Any information on Perry Parks and his family after the Civil War would be of great interest and could be added to this account.

QUERIES

William C. Pollard, 1260 Mulvane, Topeka KS 66604-1455. **DR. WADE HAMPTON POLLARD** was born near Nicholasville, KY, in 1811/12. His wife, Emily, was also born in Kentucky, Nov. 1815. **THOMAS** and **WADE POLLARD** moved to Fayetteville to practice medicine together in the late 1830s and remained there practicing medicine through the 1880s. Thomas was a surgeon for the Confederate post of Fayetteville. I really have little information about Wade or Emily and would like more information. They apparently lived quietly and were not as well known as Thomas. If anyone has information about them, I would be very grateful to receive it.

IDENTIFYING A COUSIN FROM MISSOURI

by Margaret I. Hawk

Just who was Madeline L. Owen who wrote a letter on November 8, 1841 to Caroline "Callie" Tuttle, daughter of Nathan and Ann E. (Riddle) Tuttle of Washington County, Arkansas? This question has interested some of us researching our Tuttle ancestry, for the letter revealed a family connection which might enable us to identify a previously unknown daughter of James and Rebecca Tuttle, Nathan's grandparents, and the parents of Nathan's father, Solomon Tuttle. Solomon was an early settler in Washington Co.

The letter, which was reprinted in full on page 5 of the May 1988 issue of *Flashback,* was written from Fayette, a state not indicated. But in it Madeline mentioned a trip she recently had made to the nearby town of Glasgow, and it was quickly determined that towns so named are situated in Howard County, Mo., about 225 miles to the northeast of Fayetteville, Ark. Fayette was then, and is still, the county seat of Howard County, and Glasgow, located some twelve miles away, was then a busy port on the Missouri River and now is a small resort overlooking the river.[1]

This Missouri connection was not surprising, for at least two of James and Rebecca Tuttle's children, and many of their families, had migrated from Wayne County, Ky., to the vicinity of Howard County about 1820. Madeline referred to all of the people she visited in Fayetteville as cousins, and she further implied an earlier visit to Fayette by one of Solomon Tuttle's sons, James Middleton "Mid" Tuttle, and his nephew, Leroy Cunningham, son of Solomon's daughter Mary Jane. This would indicate that regular communications existed between the families in Arkansas and Missouri, despite

the distance and time which separated them. It certainly seemed promising, then, that Madeline's mother might well be a Tuttle. Regrettably, this proved not to be the case, but more about that later.

It was fairly easy to identify Madeline's father, once several details were established. He was Ignatius P. Owen, a native of Maryland, born about 1785. He was in Clark County, Ky., in the 1810 census, and was in Missouri within the next few years, possibly as early as 1814 and certainly before 1820. The town of Fayette was laid out in fall of 1824, and Ignatius's hotel, located on the southeast corner of the public square, was the second building constructed in the town.[2] This hotel was his principal business.

Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate that Ignatius did not enjoy an altogether placid or trouble-free life in Fayette.[3] He dabbled in politics, and that, together with what probably was something of a volatile temperament, surely caused some of his problems. One newspaper ad he placed in 1828 accused the postmaster in Fayette of deliberately mishandling and delaying his mail, for reasons not explained, and instructed his correspondents henceforth to direct his mail to another post office. Another major confrontation occurred in April of 1830 when he was subjected to a court-martial arising from allegations of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty while leading a militia operation against marauding Indians in July 1829. It was by virtue of his service in command of previous militia campaigns that he had been accorded the rank of brigadier general, and in all accounts he was referred to as General Owen. The court-martial on April 27, 1930 in Fayette found him not guilty of any of the charges, which "originated in malice", and his sword was ordered returned to him. Another major event was reported on March 7, 1835, a

fire which destroyed his hotel and tavern and several other of his buildings, sparing only the dining hall and the stables. The cause of the fire was not explained.

It is not known whether any of these disputes led to Ignatius's final confrontation, but there are several published accounts which describe what happened to him on August 26, 1835 in Fayette.[4] For some time bad blood had existed between him and a lawyer in town, Joseph Davis. No reason for their animosity was given in any of the accounts, but what is known is that Ignatius, allegedly armed with a pistol, had gone several times to Davis's office on that day, and, according to an eye-witness, "used language of most insulting character, accompanied by threats" upon Davis's life. Finally, after repeated warnings that Owen leave his office, which were ignored, Davis called for his rifle and shot him dead on the spot. From the newspaper accounts of the event, it is evident that little sympathy was extended to Ignatius, and indeed, a short notice on September 5, 1835 reported the examining court had decided "that Mr. Davis, in killing General Owen, acted in the just and natural defence of his own person", and added "he was of course discharged". The probate record in Fayette indicates settlement of Ignatius' rather substantial estate.

Thus, when Madeline made her visit to Washington County, Arkansas, in 1841 her father had been dead over six years, and from census data we know she was then about 17 or 18 years old.

Madeline's marriage record was found in Chariton County, which adjoins Howard County to the northwest. The groom was Casper Winstar Bell and they were married on August 6, 1844. He was a native of Prince Edward County, Va., born on February 2, 1819 to Adam Bell and Sarah Montfort Street, both from prominent and wealthy Virginia families. He graduated from

William and Mary College in 1837, and then studied law at the University of Virginia. After reading law with several prominent jurists in Mississippi, he went to Missouri in 1843 and took up practice in Brunswick, Chariton County, quickly becoming a prominent citizen there. This prominence assured inclusion of lengthy and detailed biographical sketches on him in all of the various county histories published in the 1880's, and among the information gleaned from these was the name of Madeline's father. These sketches also provided her middle name, Leontine, and included the information that of five sons and five daughters born to them, by 1883 only five of these survived. By 1887, only three of these children were still living.

The Bell family is found in Chariton County in all the censuses from 1850 through 1880. These show Madeline to have been born about 1823 in Missouri, undoubtedly in Howard County, and probably in Fayette. In 1860, one of Madeline's younger brothers, Oliver Perry Owen, was living in the Bell household. Casper had assumed guardianship in 1845 of Oliver and another brother, Henry C., then minors, from their mother, Elizabeth Owen. In 1870, the only census in which Elizabeth Owen has been found, she was living with the Bells, her age shown as 87 (or born about 1783), and her birthplace given as Virginia. This information certainly supported the idea that she might be a younger sister of Solomon Tuttle; the problem, of course, was to find a record of her marriage to Ignatius Owen–not too likely, it seemed, as early Tuttle marriages as were recorded in Georgia and Kentucky already were known.

But a record was found, and quite by accident, as often happens in research, and surprisingly, in Wayne County, Ky., the very county to which Solomon's various Tuttle siblings had moved after they left Georgia about

1805. While researching unrelated Owens marriages pertaining to collateral Tuttle lines, the record fairly jumped from the page! Ignatius P. Owen married Betsy Shepherd on December 31, 1809 in Wayne Co. Bond was provided by Silas Shepherd, and Isaac Shepherd, presumably her father, gave consent. Tax records in Wayne County in 1810 show Ignatius Owen removed to Clark County, Ky., thus confirming the identity of the I. P. Owen who was listed there in the 1810 census.

Though this did rule out Madeline's mother as a sister of Solomon Tuttle, it is not improbable that her Shepherd grandmother, that is, Elizabeth's mother, could have been an older sister. A connection between Tuttles and Shepherds in Arkansas already is known from records in Washington County, and an "Uncle Sheppherd," obviously known to her cousins in Arkansas, was mentioned in Madeline's letter. This possibility awaits further research.

The biographical sketches of Casper Bell reported that during the Civil War he allied himself with the Confederate cause, as befitted a loyal son of the Old Dominion. At first he served with the militia in Missouri, then in October 1861 he was elected as a representative of Missouri to the Confederate Congress in Richmond, and later, after the war ended, to Danville, Va., where he practiced law until conditions in Missouri allowed their return there. They were back in Chariton County in 1867, where, having lost most all their wealth and possessions during the hostilities, they, in effect, had to make a fresh start. Casper resumed his law practice, and in 1874 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Chariton County, a position he held until 1885, when he accepted an appointment in Washington, D.C. in the Interior Department as special attorney for the adjustment of Indian depredation claims. He resigned this post in

1889, and returned to Missouri to resume his law practice in Salisbury, which he continued for several more years until he was incapacitated by ill health.

Casper W. Bell died, after a long illness, in Salisbury on October 27, 1898, at almost 80 years of age. He is buried with some of his children in Douglas-Masonic Cemetery in Brunswick, Chariton County, Mo.

Madeline is not known to be buried with him. This is perhaps explained by a note found in July 1, 1899 issue of the *Weekly Brunswicker*[5], under the *Salisbury Mention* column: "The furniture of Mrs. C. W. Bell was sold on our streets at public auction last Saturday. We understand Mrs. Bell and daughter [i. e., Frances (Fanny), an unmarried daughter] will remove shortly to Richmond, Va., where they will make their future home. This is a very estimable family and we regret to lose them from our midst."

It does appear that the family fortunes were greatly diminished by the time of Casper's death, and that Madeline once again was faced with hard times and an uncertain future. We do know that she did make the move to Richmond, for she was listed in the city directory of 1904 in the household of Adam Bell, possibly a nephew of her husband. This is the only year in which she was found in a directory, and she then would have been about eighty years old. It is assumed she died not long after that in Richmond. A burial record has not been found.

The picture we have of Madeline Owen Bell is one of a well-educated, caring and sensitive woman, who married well and experienced a life of some prominence and prosperity, and who traveled and moved about more than the average woman of her time. On the other hand, she had known more than her share of travails and woes, not only the loss of material wealth, of course,

but particularly the deaths of most of her children during her own lifetime. Once can assume her last years were difficult, indeed.

Known children of Casper W. and Madeline (Owen) Bell; they had five boys and five girls, and those not listed were deceased prior to 1883, their names unknown:

1. Montfort Winstar Bell, born about 1847 in Chariton Co., Mo; married Nancy Smithers there on 28 Feb 1872; in 1883 he was a lawyer in San Francisco, Calif., and he is found there in city directories through 1902, last listed as a mining agent.

2. Amelia? Bell, born 27 Feb 1852 and died 6 Sep 1858 in Chariton Co., buried with her father in the Douglas-Masonic Cemetery, Brunswick, Mo.

3. Julia Franklin Bell, born about 1854 in Chariton Co.; she was alive in 1880, but died prior to 1886 (not listed as an heir to her brother), burial not found.

4. Casper Winstar Bell, Jr., born 29 Aug 1857 and died 21 Dec 1886 in Chariton Co., buried with his father in the Douglas-Masonic Cemetery, Brunswick, Mo; he did not marry, and there is a probate record in Chariton County wherein all his assets, mostly cash, were left to his parents and surviving siblings.

5. Mary Susan Bell, born about 1859 in Chariton Co. (in the 1900 census her birthdate was shown as May 1861, in 1910 her age as 46, in both censuses her given name shown as Marie); married John T. Fort of Randolph Co. before 1882; in 1900 and 1910 was in St. Louis, Mo., not found there in 1920, nor in city directories after 1915. He was a real estate broker, and their children were Henry B., born Sep 1882, Casper B., born Dec 1889, and John T., born c1903. One wonders why her mother, Madeline, would choose to go to Virginia to live with in-laws after her husband's death, rather than going to live with this daughter in St. Louis.

6. Fances (Fanny) Street Bell, born about 1864 in Chariton Co.; alive in 1899, unmarried, but she has not been traced further; no record has been found of her in Richmond

and it is possible she did not go there with her mother. As she was a teacher, she probably resumed that profession in a suitable position.

The known children of Ignatius P. and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Owen were:

1. Patience Owen, married John R. Price in 1832, record not found; a news item in the Boonslick Times of 7 Jun 1845 said Patience Price, wife of John R. Price, died suddenly on 26th May 1845 at Brunswick; references found on pages 425 and 478 of the 1883 *History of Chariton Co.* stated that "John R. Price married a daughter of Ignatius Owen in 1832 and moved to Fayette; that John R. Price, late of California and now of Texas, a brother of Sterling Price, died in 1873." In 1850, Julia Price age 14, Henry Price age 7, and Madeline Price age 9, probably their children, were living with Casper and Madeline Bell, but are not located thereafter.

2. Mary Owen, married Robert Hannah on 26 Mar 1829 in Howard Co. That she was a daughter of Ignatius was recorded in the newspaper notice of her marriage.

3. Madeline Owen, born about 1823 in Howard Co., died after 1899; married Casper W. Bell 6 Aug 1844 in Chariton Co.

4. Censuses indicate there was one more daughter, perhaps younger than Madeline, but she has not been identified with certainty. This daughter may have been the daughter Malinda who was mentioned on page 165 of *The History of Howard and Chariton Counties*. She probably would have married before 1845, if she survived, but no record has been found.

5. Oliver Perry Owen, born about 1829 in Howard Co.; he was with Casper and Madeline Bell in the 1860 census, and in 1870 he was in the household of his brother; nothing further known.

6. Henry C. Owen, born about 1832 in Howard Co.; he was living in Chariton Co. in 1870, his wife Cornelia, with children Madeline age 6, and Cornelia age 1; his brother Oliver also was in his household that year. The Howard Co. marriage records show that a Philip Owens married Cornelia Blythe on 13 Feb 1862, and possibly applies.

LETTER FROM MADELINE OWEN TO CAROLINE TUTTLE

Fayette Nov 8, 1841

My Dear Caroline,

I received your very welcome communication by Uncle Shepperd, which was very satisfactory in its contents, though it vexed me a little when you accoused me of forgetting you, for although I enjoy myself with my relations and friends extremely well, I can think of you too, and my other associates that I have left behind me, it is for me to tell whether I will ever see them in this world or not, but I very well know that I shall never forget the kindness with which I was treated when I was with you.

I have been to Glasgow since my return home, and enjoyed the trip pretty well, though it was raining all the time. You must tell Eliza that I have found a beau for her, but if she is moonstruck with little Kettle I will transfer him to you. O Caroline I do wish you and Eliza would come over, I know cousin Middleton and Leroy would come with you, and furthermore I will promise you a good deal of pleasure. Tell cousin Mid, and Lee that their girls look as hale and hardy as a May morning, and are looking for them.

The Moccasins that I brought with me have been universily admired. I always make it convenient to show my feet when I sit down. My relatives send their best respects to you and other relatives. You must also give my heartfelt thanks to your mother, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and family, to cousin Middleton and cousin John and his wife and all the children, and accept the love of your cousin for yourself.

Madeline L. Owens

Tell Marthy Moore and the Miss Youngs that I think of them often. O how I want to see all of you. You must remember me to my black friends at Mr. Cunningham's

Dell

Note: The present whereabouts of this letter is not known; according to the article in *Flashback*, it was in the family of Fayetteville Municipal Judge, Charles Nolan Williams,

but when asked about it by the article's writer, Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson in 1992, he told her he did not know who then had possession of the letter.

Footnotes

1. *History of Howard and Chariton Counties,* National Historical Co, St. Louis, 1883, page 178.

2. Many references pertaining to Ignatius which span the period 1821-1835 were found in the index for newspapers on microfilm which are in the collection of the State Historical Society in Columbia, Mo.

3. *The Missouri Intelligencer* of 29 Aug 1835, on microfilm at the State Historical Society in Columbia, Mo., and *History of Howard and Chariton Counties,* 1883, pages 253-254.

4. On microfilm in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, in Columbia, Mo.

5. An article in the June 18, 1898 issue of the *Weekly Brunswicker* reported "Miss Frances Bell, the talented daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. W. Bell of this city [Salisbury] has just returned from Pontotoc, Mississippi, where she has been employed as instructress in painting, elocution, and physical culture. In being employed for her second year in this, the oldest female college in the South, the curators pay a deserved tributed to on of Missouri's noblest women." Frances no doubt had returned to Missouri to help her mother during her father's last illness.

QUERIES

Relatives of **JOHN FRANK** and **MARGARET A. BELL** please call collect 1-501-423-6155, *Ruby Phillips, RR 4 Box 1108, Berryville AR 72616.* Their children: John Ellis, Ellie May, Sara Jane, Eva, W.F., Gertie Myrtle, Ethel, Lovilla, Thomas O., Lydia G., Lois, and Roy Lee. Also Rase Brown children: Beverly Hollingswart, Anita Cooksy, Joan Sharp, Iona Young. Jay Bell (daughter of Ellis Bell). May also call June Johnson 1-501-631-1439, 1323 W. Lela, Rogers AR 72756

THE CABE FAMILIES
of Washington County

by Celia CABE Graham

In 1832, surveyors began marking boundaries within the recently established Washington County, Arkansas. The welcome mat was out and numbers of settlers joined the few "intruders" who had slipped in early while it was still Indian land.

Six CABE families moved to the area west of Fayetteville in the 1830's and 1840's, built farmsteads, raised crops and animals, nurtured children and left pioneer footprints in the dust of Washington County history.

The CABEs are:

Thomas Jefferson Cabe
John Cabe
Millie Anne Cabe Burrow
John S. Cabe
William Cabe
Nancy Delitha Cabe Fallin

Genealogy research has provided the "footprints" that allow us to travel the paths of family history both backward and forward in time. Some of the CABE footprints are clearly outlined, while some have been eroded by time. Adversities and war have produced scattered, erratic paths of frantic people trying to survive the times. Tracks that are undefined must be restructured with logic and intuition to assure that the CABE family pathways do not become dead ends, but continue so a story may be told.

The first CABE in Washington Co. was THOMAS JEFFERSON CABE who was born in 1803 in North Carolina. His daughter, Margaret was born 1835 in Washington Co. He paid tax property tax in 1836 and 1837. Thomas Jefferson CABE bought 40 77/100 acres for $50.00 on 6

Aug 1836 from Thomas and Mary Tyner. His original land patent (Section 30, twp. 16N, Range 31W) was recorded in 1838.

On April 11, 1843, T. J. CABE was appointed guardian of the persons and estate of John H. Pyeatte and Jemimia Pyeatte, orphans and minor heirs of Andrew F. Pyeatte deceased. They were both under the age of 14. His securities were Finis E. Pyeatte and Thomas Tyner.

In 1850, he is listed in the Clear Creek Township as a farmer with $1,700.00 valuation. His wife, Martha, was born 1799 in Kentucky, daughter Margaret was born in 1835 and daughter Martha was born in 1837. Margaret married Joshua E. Smithwick on 19 Oct 1854. Martha married Willis F. Polson on 25 Oct 1857.

Evidently Thomas J. CABE's first wife Martha died 1850-53, because Thomas Jefferson CABE was married to Margaret Pierce on June 15, 1853 by Wm. W. Brownlee, J.P. Margaret was the widow of John Pierce who died in 1847.

In 1860, two of Margaret's children, Cathrine (15) and John (13), were living with T. J. and Margaret CABE as well as their 6-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. He was still farming with a $2500.00 real estate valuation and $200.00 in personal property. Thomas J. CABE bought and sold land in Washington Co. several times between 1836 and 1873. He is listed as a Marrs Hill Twp. tax payer in 1869. He served on a jury in 1839. He had an account with Campbell & Pittman Cane Hill Store. He bought 12 lb. nails for $1.54 sometime between 1837 and 1840. Jef CABE bought a school bucket and Mental Arithmetic book for $.50 from William Rhea's Mercantile Store. He is listed as a customer there 1868-1870.

Thomas Jefferson CABE served in the Arkansas State Militia during the Civil War in Co. G, 16 Ark. Infantry, Co. A, 58 Ark. Militia, and Co. K, 8 Ark. Infantry.

Margaret Pierce CABE is buried in Rhea's Mill Cemetery. No burial places have been found for Thomas Jefferson CABE, his first wife, Martha, or any of his children.

In 1844, two more CABE families moved to Washington Co. Ark.: John CABE (b. 1799 N.C.), his wife SARAH (b. 1802 Ga.) and four of their children (Sarah, James, Thomas Jefferson and John M.) moved from Tennessee. Samuel, their fifth child, was born after they settled in Marrs Hill Township.

John and Sarah sold two parcels of land in Washington Co., Ark., in 1856. They evidently moved to Franklin Co. because records show that they sold land on 9 Nov 1857 in Franklin Co. (in a part that later became Logan Co.) to C.B. Ivey for $1000.00.

John, Sarah and youngest son Samuel were listed in 1860 on the Franklin Co. Census.

Their daughter, Sarah (b. 1835 Tenn.), was married in Washington Co. To John Wilson on 21 Feb 1850, then to John Neal on 18 May, 1851.

Son, James (b.1837 Tenn.) married Manerva Ingram on 13 Oct 1856 in Washington Co.,then Virginia Brown in Franklin Co. in October 1861. James was a blacksmith and served in the Arkansas State Militia during the Civil War.

Son, Thomas Jefferson CABE (b. 1839 Carroll Co., Tenn.). He married Christian Elizabeth Lewis on 5 December 1858. At the time, he was living in Franklin Co. and she was living in Johnson Co. Christian Elizabeth Lewis CABE died in 1887 and is buried in Cauthron Cemetery near Booneville AR.

Thomas Jefferson CABE married the second time to Martha Turner Ratliff Crane on 16 Sep 1901 in the 1st Judicial District, Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) near Star Villa. He died in 1926 and is buried in New Home

Cemetery near Peggs, Okla.

John and Sarah sold Franklin Co. land (later Logan Co.) in 1863. There have been no further records found that name Sarah, John M. or Samuel.

Presumably, Sarah died between the years 1863-1871, because the next record of John CABE (age 75) is his marriage in Washingto Co. to Sarah E. Cox.

The newlyweds, SOLOMON BURROW, wife of three years, MILLIE ANNE CABE Burrow and 2 year old son, John, traveled from Carroll Co., Tennessee and also settled in Marrs Hill Township in 1844.

Solomon Burrow is listed as an original land purchaser 1854-59 (in History of Rhea Community by Dorothy Johnston, 1987). His property was in Section 30, Township 16N, Range 32W. He continued to acquire property. He paid tax for 240 acres in 1868. His personal property in 1871, besides livestock, included 2 pleasure carriages.

Listed as customers of William Rhea's Mercantile Store between 1868-70 were Solomon Burrow and his son, John P. Burrow. Solomon sold the following items to Rhea's Mill Store:

1. June 10, 1869, 147 lbs. bacon for $17.34
2. September 10, 1869, dried apples for $21.38
3. November 1, 1869, hide for $2.67

Amity School (1 1/2 miles from Rhea) was established ca. 1869. Solomon Burrow bought 5 purchases of books and supplies from Rhea's Store from July 1868-Dec. 1869 - also and $.80 geography,

1860 Washington Co., Ark., Census for Marrs Hill Township listed:

Burrow, Solomon (b. 1814 NC)Real estate, $2000.00,
Personal Property $500.00
Millie Anne (b. 1825 Tenn.)
John P. (b. 1842 Tenn.)

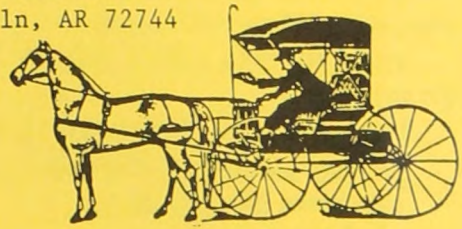
A Special Query!

The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum in Lincoln, Arkansas has just received a treasured box from an anonymous donor. In the plain, corrugated box was a traveling kit carrying a dozen bottles, labeled for the pills and powders they held, a mortar with pestle, and another small mortar, plus several instruments.

These once were the property of Dr. F. (Frank?) L. Lewis of Fayetteville. The Washington County Historical Society has tried to trace the name through our medical community, but found no records. Have any of you members heard of this practitioner who may have served a short period in the early 1900s up to the 1930s?

Please send your recollections to:

Arkansas Country Doctor Museum
P. O. Box 1004
Lincoln, AR 72744



Sarah (b. 1845 Tenn.)
Mary Elizabeth (b. 1849 Ark.)
Margarett (b. 1853 Ark.)
Tennessee (b. 1857 Ark.)
In 1860, besides the children in the house are:
James Cabe (b. 1836 Tenn.) Blacksmith (son of John & Sarah)
Millie (b. 1820 Tenn.) listed as the only one in the house hold who cannot read and write
Ishmael (b. 1842 Tenn.) Farm labourer
In 1861, another son, Dudley, was born to Solomon and Millie Anne Burrow, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Burrow, married William T. Wright. Millie Anne CABE Burrow died 1875 and is one of the earliest burials in Rhea's Mill Cemetery. On 23 Oct 1877, Solomon Burrow married Martha Cain. Solomon Burrow died in 1899 at Viney Grove and is buried at Rhea's Mill Cemetery.
In 1849, three more CABE families joined the other CABES in Washington Co., Ark.
John S. (Samuel?) CABE and his wife MARY LOUIZA BIFFLE CABE arrived in Washington Co. in 1849 and stayed in the Cane Hill area the rest of their lives.
From 1852-1903 there were 25 land transactions recorded for John S. CABE and sons.
In 1868, John S. CABE bought goods from stores in Cincinnati, Rhea's Mill, Elm Springs vicinity.
Children were:
John CABE (b. 1841 Tenn.)
Mary CABE (b. 1843 Tenn.)
Joseph Jasper CABE (b. 1846 Tenn.)
William CABE (b. 1849 Ark.)
Jane CABE (b. 1852 Ark.)
Jacob Biffle CABE (b. 1855 Ark.)
Laura, the adopted daughter of John S. and Mary Louiza CABE attended school at Eureka 77.

Joseph Jasper CABE served as school director of Eureka 77 in 1898. He married Mary Thomason (daughter of J.D. Thomason) on 28 Mar 1869. Mary died 30 Jan 1892. Joseph J. CABE then married Mary Elizabeth Montgomery (daughter of George Edwin and Mary Jane BUCK Montgomery).John S. CABE and son, Joseph Jasper CABE, are listed on the 1883 tax list.

Son, John McDonald CABE married America London Thurman (daughter of John and Ann Thurman) on 18 Aug 1869 in Washington Co. John McDonald CABE died on February 5, 1884 of milk fever (undulant fever). Their sons, John Dee (d. 1885) and James Thaddeus (d. 1877) both died of undulant fever. John McDonald, John Dee and James Thaddeus are buried in Brady Cemetery.

John M.'s wife, America, was given legal guardianship of son, Adalaide (Add). America L. CABE and Add moved to Wedington, Ark. Later she married a Mr. Late who owned a mill near Cincinnati, Ark. America L. Cabe LATE is buried in Cincinnati Cemetery. Also buried there are Add CABE and his wife, Lizzie Smith CABE, and their son, Clint CABE.

Son, Jacob Biffle CABE died in 1881. He is buried in Brady Cemetery. His wife Louise Alice Henson CABE (daughter of William Henson) moved to Texas in 1889 with her two children and other relatives.

Cansada Jane CABE married William Mensch (son of John and Anna Mensch) 26 Sep 1873. They had four children. Jane died in 1898. Jane and William are buried in Wedington Cemetery in the churchyard of the Wedington Missionary Baptist Church (About 10 miles west of Fayetteville). John S. CABE died 7 May 1890. Mary Louiza Biffle CABE died Mar 1897. They are both buried in Wedington Cemetery, Ark.

Moving to Washington Co., Ark., also were WILLIAM

CABE (b. 1822 Tenn.), his wife RUTH (b.1821 Tenn.), son Joseph (b. 1845 Tenn.) and daughter Nancy (b. 1849 Tenn.).

The William CABE family apparently did not stay in Washington Co. at least, no other records have been found. A William CABE bought land in Fulton Co., Ark., so perhaps that is where they moved.

Living next door to the William CABE family in 1850, was the other family who moved to Washington Co. in 1849.

FALLIN, Robert Redmond (Redman) (b. 1826 Va.) and NANCY Delitha (CABE) Fallin (b. 1826 Tenn.)

According to the descendants of Robert and Nancy CABE Fallin, they came to Van Buren, Ark., by boat shortly after their marriage in 1849 in Bedford, Tenn., from Van Buren, they walked across the mountains to Cane Hill.

The family lived in various spots in Washington Co., eventually settling at Fayetteville.

Their children are: Mary Emily, Dosia, Martha, Elizabeth, Holmes, and Joseph Anthony.

Robert Redmond Fallin fought for the Union forces in Arkansas during the Civil War. Members of his family have stated that Nancy Delitha CABE Fallin's people were Southern sympathizers. She evidently stayed in close touch with the CABEs during and after the war.

Nancy Delitha CABE Fallin died in 1906 and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, Ark.

Robert Redmond Fallin died in 1891 and is buried in the National Cemetery in Springfield, Mo.

Nancy D. CABE Fallin had CABE brothers and sisters - some of whom lived in Washington Co. A descendant, Gertrude F. Cook says, " Grandmother Nancy had several brothers and three sisters that I knew of:

Mary CABE Hunton (1833-1897) (buried Wedington

Cemetery)

Nellie CABE (spinster) (1821-1903) (buried Wedington)

Docia or Theodocia (m. Aaron Tyner and moved to CA)

Joe CABE (b. TN)

In the months and years to come, more records will be found that will make the CABE family paths easier to follow. At the present time, there are only theories as to the relationship of the six CABE families in Washington Co, AR. Building the bridge that will connect the CABEs in Arkansas will clear the way for finding the earlier migrations of the CABEs as they came to America, settled in the East and moved West.

NOTE: If anyone has any information on any of the six Washington Co., Ark., CABE families, I would appreciate receiving it:

Celia E. Graham

Rt. 1, Box 269, Meeker OK 74855

QUERIES

Karen Culp Ashorn, 570 Huckleberry Lane, Bellville, TX 77418. Seeking information about the death of my grandfather, **JAMES WILLIAM EDWARDS**. He died Nov. 6, 1911 (per tombstone at Mt. Salem Cem.) at Elkins, Ark. Obituaries have not been located and death certificates were not recorded until 1914 at Little Rock. Any information about James William Edwards would be appreciated.

Mike Aaron, 3012 Center St., Oklahoma City, OK 73120-2402. I am seeking information on **D. W. AARON** who lived in Washington Co. in 1869; married to Milissa M. and later to Nancy T.

Doug Miller, 2414 Harmony St., Amarillo, TX 79109-4125, has two queries. Seeking information on the families of **PHEBE JANE MILLER** and **WILLIAM F. JONES.** Phebe was a daughter of Joseph Dillard Miller, Sr. and Jane Duff wbo migrated from Illinois to Prairie Township in 1834. Phebe married Orrin Austin Phillips Feb 10, 1861 and they had one child, Mary A Phillips born 1865/66. Orrin Phillips died or else tbey were divorced prior to 1869. Phebe then married William F. Jones on Apr 16,1869. William was a widower and had one daughter, Laura, born 1867. William and Phebe had the following children: Olive, who married a Brooks and lived in Fayetteville in 1951, Ella, Rebecca, Dennis, and Franklin and Fannie. Of Ella and Rebecca, one married a Brooks and the other married a Keeney. The one who married a Brooks was living in Fayetteville in 1945 and was deceased before Dec 1951. The one who married a Keeney was living in Oklahoma City in 1945 and was deceased before Dec 1951. Franklin died in Riverside California in April 1945 and Fannie died Dec 25, 1951 in the Fayetteville area and was buried at Combs Chapel. Phebe Jane died in 1916 and also is buried in Combs Chapel. Nothing is known of Dennis.

Also seeking information on the children of **NANCY ELIZABETH MILLER** and **DAVID EVANS.** Nancy was the daughter of Joseph Dillard Miller, Sr. and Jane Duff who migrated from Montgomery County Illinois to Prairie Township in 1834. Nancy married David Evans in the early 1840s and they had four sons, Samuel, Joseph, David, and William. David Evans died ca 1852/53 and

Nancy then married John T. C. McCaffrey and had two more children, Mary Elizabeth in 1855 and Lafayette in 1859. Joseph Miller was awarded guardianship of the four Evans boys and at his death in 1869 guardianship passed to his son, William McCollum Miller. 1870 Nancy was emumerated with all six of her children in Prairie Township. In 1880 Nancy was enumerated with Lafayette McCaffrey and his family in Prairie Township. Nothing is known of this family after 1880 although William Evans b 1850 reputedly moved to Montrose, Colorado then, after the death of his wife, to Mineral Wells, Texas where he died in 1942 at the age of 92.

Vicki Rounsavall, 1949 Juneway Terrace, Fayetteville, AR 72703. Request information concerning the family of **JOHN R. HOMESLEY.** John R. Homesley was born ca. 1773 in Cumberland County, Va. He married ca. 1794 Mary Jane James. Children of John and Mary Jane Homesley were: 1. Stephen Homesley who married Defsey Vaughan; 2. Julia Homesley who married Randolph R. Calfee; 3. Katherine "Cynthia" Homesley who married (1) John Austin and (2) John Blakeley; 4. Elizabeth Homesley who married (1) Michael Masters and (2) Jesse Hawk; 5. James Homesley who married Mary Jane Womack; 6. Burrell James Homesley who married Lucinda Wagnon; 7. Nancy Narcissa Homesley who married John Earnest; 8. Jane Homesley who married Benjamin Drake; 9. Mary Homesley who married William Mullin; 10. Levi Homesley who married (1) Zimarou Wagnon and (2) Aly Means.

There are additional queries on pages 26, 36, and 44.

"RIAL WILLIAMS' THIRTY-ONE CHILDREN"

Book Review by Mary Jo and Gene Godfrey

Gets your attention, doesn't it?

This is the title of a just published book by Dorothy Ware Wilson about her ancestor, Rial Williams, and we were impressed with the excellence of the book from every standpoint. It is well written, profusely illustrated, and beautifully bound in dark blue with the title embossed in gold on the cover. Mrs. Wilson is to be congratulated, and so is the publisher, Barbara Meeker of Arc Press, Cane Hill, Arkansas.

If you intend to publish your family history some day, we suggest that you examine this book with care. It is very a good model to emulate. It is well organized and carefully indexed. However, what sets it apart from many family histories is the fact that it contains more than a mere recital of family relationships. Few people, even family members, are likely to wade through nothing but group sheets and pedigrees.

To enliven the story of Rial Williams and 31 children in Washington County, Arkansas, Mrs. Wilson has included numerous family stories. These are divided into three categories: those that are confirmed by documentation, those that have been corrected by documentation, and those that are left open for proof.

In addition, she has included family photographs; appropriate illustrations taken, with permission, from other sources to show what life was like back in Rial's day; photographs of houses in which the family lived; and an excellent index.

Rial Williams was married twice, first to Orpha Garrett, and then Kitty Phillips, widow of David Phillips. She brought ten children to the marriage, which accounts for almost a third of his thirty-one children.

Dorothy has included her proofs, not in footnotes, but as part of the narrative, which makes the book much more

interesting to read. She has researched land records, wills, family correspondence, census records, marriage records, and the history of the westward movement.

Other families involved in the Williams saga are other Washington County families: Ward, Garrett, Sherrod, Phillips, Chenowith, Banks, and others.

Copies of the book are available from Dorothy Wilson, 5842 S. Shaeffer Rd., Fayetteville AR 72701. Phone (501)839-3681. The book is hardbound and the price is $20.00 plus $3.00 postage.

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I read it in the paper . . .

Fayetteville Democrat
November 27, 1869

This pleasant mountain town commences to prosper and keep pace with rapid improvement of the country. For years before the war she bore the . . . of any town in Arkansas for the means of education, the sociability of her citizens and all that tends to make for a pleasant place of resort; and from present indications she will soon be what she was at the beginning of the war.

Improvements of a substantial character greet us on every hand. The sound of the mechanics hammer is heard early and late. The merchant has not cause to complain, but is kept busy with his goods, wares and merchandise and by the way, we may safely assert that more goods are resold in Fayetteville than at any town: the state of its population, and cheaper because of the competition. The flour manufactured

in this vicinity is not inferior in quality to the best St. Louis brands and has years ago become one of the staple commodities of the country.

In a short time we will have a tobacco manufactory in Fayetteville, and I have been told by those who know that the land is as well adapted to the growth and that as good tobacco can be produced in this country as in Kentucky or Virginia. In these States it has been the source of immense profit and wealth, and particularly in old Virginia cities have gone up . . . been enriched and increased in population, men have become rich and that is necessary to bring about such a result for our county is energy and enterprise. In view of the important . . . of such industry. Most of the industrial pursuits are followed here. We have a first class stove and tinware manufactory, a broom factory, saddlers, . . smiths wagon and carriage makers, shoe and boot makers and all generally patronized.

It is an evidence of our increasing prosperity there is not at this time an unoccupied house in town and applications to rent are of almost daily occurrence. Then if we haven't got the most, we have the best and most prosperous town in the State.

ANOTHER RELIC GONE
Feb. 14, 1870

One by one and rapidly the evidencies (c.q.) of the late fratricidal strife are disappearing. The old Commissary building west of the public square has been torn down and its materials converted into stove wood. This we believe is the last of the "war buildings." The evidence of peace . . . improvement and prosperity have swept away buildings, forts and rifle pits and there is naught left to tell us that rude war has held high carnival in our midst save disfranchisement and high taxation. These are bound together like the Siamese twins, the one can not live without the other, they are the off spring of radicalism. Let them both die and the glad songs of peace and prosperity will be heard in every valley and on every hill top.

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★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Memorial Donations

These memorial donations to the Washington County Historical Society have been recently received.

In the name of
Amanda Stone Hilton
by Elizabeth Barnes Messner

In the name of
Amanda Stone Hilton
by Mary Francis Newbern

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★